1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT			
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - LOS ANGELES			
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4	In Re:)	Case No. 2:21-bk-18205-DS	
5	CRESTLLOYD, LLC,)	Chapter 11 Los Angeles, California	
6	Debtor,)	Friday, 1:00 P.M.	
7) X	March 11, 2022	
8			HEARING RE: [162] BUYER'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND	
10			MOTION TO ENFORCE THE COURT'S ORDER APPROVING BID PROCEDURES	
11			BID PROCEDURES	
12	TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM PROCEEDINGS			
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DEBORAH SALTZMAN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE			
14				
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1 2	Court	Recorder:	William Kaaumoana U.S. Bankruptcy Court Central District of California Edward R. Roybal Federal Building
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 2022

1:10 P.M.

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THE CLERK: Please come to order. This court is now in session, the Honorable Deborah J. Saltzman presiding.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Good afternoon. It is March 11, 2022. This is the Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, Los Angeles Division. We are appearing on Zoom this morning. Thank you for following the instructions on the court's website and calendar and for assisting my law clerks in recording your appearances this morning.

We only have one matter on calendar today. This is the emergency motion filed in the Crestlloyd case. We do, of course, have a more extensive hearing next week. I think we actually have a very limited issue before the Court today.

I'm going to start with appearances, calling roll. I'm going to begin with those who have filed papers. Those, I think, are the people who will be speaking today. We do have a number of other parties who followed instructions and said they wanted to make an appearance, so I'll call roll for those names and we have a number of observers as well.

5 Page 1 When I call your name, just state your full name 2 for the record and who you represent. And then after that 3 what I will do is call on those who filed papers on today's 4 matters, so we'll begin with the movant and any 5 oppositions. I may have some questions as we go. And then 6 I'll give the movant an opportunity for some final thoughts 7 before giving a ruling today. 8 If at any point we lose you for a technical 9 reason, just rejoin us as soon as you're able. Okay. 10 Let's begin, Mr. Newman. Good afternoon. 11 MR. NEWMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Newman with Sidley Austin on behalf of winning bidder and 12 prospective purchaser Richard Saghian. 13 14 THE COURT: Mr. Golubchik, good afternoon. 15 MR. GOLUBCHIK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 16 David Golubchik, Levene Neale Bender Yoo & Golubchik for 17 the debtor. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Shinderman and Mr. Schumacher, 19 good afternoon. 20 MR. SHINDERMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mark Shinderman and William Schumacher of Millbank, LLP on 21 behalf of Yogi Securities. 22 23 THE COURT: Mr. Rafatjoo, good afternoon. 24 MR. RAFATJOO: Hamid Rafatjoo of Raines Feldman, 25 LLP for Nile Niami.

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1	THE COURT: Ms. Andrassy, good afternoon.
2	MS. ANDRASSY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kyra
3	Andrassy of Smiley Wang-Ekvall, counsel for Inferno
4	Investment, Inc.
5	THE COURT: And we also had check-ins from a few
6	other parties who I'll ask to make your appearances as
7	well.
8	Mr. Geher, good afternoon.
9	MR. GEHER: Excuse me, good afternoon, Your
10	Honor. Thomas M. Geher for secured creditor Hankey
11	Capital.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Bregman, good afternoon.
13	MR. BREGMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
14	Jerrold Bregman from BG Law on behalf of Hilldun Corp.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Smith, good afternoon. Oh, sir,
16	you're mute. If you'd just unmute yourself or if you're
17	just observing, you don't need to make an appearance.
18	(No response.)
19	Okay. Let's go to who else checked in here.
20	Mr. Richards, good afternoon.
21	MR. RICHARDS: Oh, good afternoon. Just
22	observing, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
24	MR. SMITH: I do apologize.
25	THE COURT: Ah, yes, there we go. Good

1 ||afternoon, sir.

MR. SMITH: Thank you. Greetings to you all. Smith Andre Mario by special appearance only on behalf of special interested party Andre Mario Smith.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Mr. Newman, why don't we start with you. I have to be honest, counsel, I think this is a very steep hill to climb procedurally. I don't know that I'm in a position to grant you the relief that you're looking for and it seems like maybe these are more issues to be talking about next week in connection with the sale.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, Your Honor, I think the clarification we're asking -- I apologize, Your Honor. Moments before the hearing started someone started using the leaf blower right outside my window, so if you have too much background noise, please let me know and I'll try to see if I can get them to cease.

THE COURT: Not a problem. We can hear you just fine.

MR. NEWMAN: Okay. Thank you. I think, Your Honor, we are, as you indicated, putting a fairly simple and direct issue before the Court, which is to ask the Court to further explain and enforce the terms of the existing bid procedures order and here's why.

It's undisputed and you've seen the papers that

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the auction is closed, the auction was conducted, as the debtor has indicated, according to the bid procedures that were set out and upon which my client relied in appearing and making bids. The bidding is complete and under the terms of the bidding procedures those bidding procedures mandate that he be determined to be the winning bidder and presented to the Court and his bid — then we acknowledge is subject to Your Honor's approval or disapproval at that hearing.

However, that has been made clear in the last 48 hours is that several parties, perhaps including the debtor, seem to believe that there is an other and further opportunity for overbidding occurring after the completed auction. You can see from the papers that have been filed many parties are taking the position that other bids can and should be sought and we've had other indications from inside the papers including the sale motion itself in which is a number of instances refers to some "overbid."

Your Honor, we don't believe that that is a fair process. It's not the process my client signed up for and it's not a process that's court approved. In deciding to bid, the -- my client relied on the details of bidding and auction procedures provided -- approved by the Court and provided to him by the debtors. The debtor has now satisfied its fiduciary duties by conducting the auction

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and is obligated under the terms of the bid procedures to present the winning bid to the Court for approval. No further action or overbidding is required in order for the debtor to satisfy a fiduciary duty. And my client --

THE COURT: Does anything suggest that your client's bid will not be presented?

MR. NEWMAN: Well, in at least one place in the overbid motion -- in the bidding -- I'm sorry, the sale motion, the debtor requested that this court approve sale to my client or an overbidder and that's the part, Your Honor, that we think is inappropriate. There's no reason this court next week should be considering overbidders and we don't think further activity by the debtor seeking overbidders is contemplated by the procedures are appropriate.

THE COURT: Well, it seems that that's an argument that you would make before the hearing next week.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, I guess the point is, Your Honor, that if an over bidding process is ongoing or could be ongoing, it's not in compliance with Your Honor's procedures and it doesn't give us any opportunity to be involved or to understand what that would be and it doesn't comply with the procedures that Your Honor has set out. I mean, if you looked at the bidding procedures that were put out, they're very clear. And frankly, having participated

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in a number of auctions involving property of this nature, it is an important criteria for my client and for others that they know that the bidding process will be completed at the close of the auction and, therefore, they can come and they will make their best bid, and that is a set of decisions that the debtor made with the advice of their expert and presented to Your Honor when they had the bidding procedures approved.

And to now completely change the rules would be inappropriate and would undermine the confidence both of the public in the judicial sale process. And, you know, we cite some cases, we cite additional cases in response to the case that Mr. Shinderman cited that say very specifically that the auction process itself with a definite beginning, middle and end, it's critical to giving bidders the incentive to come forward and make their best bid.

So, for example, if my client had been told, "Well, you come and bid last week, but then we're going to go and see if other people want to bid after that," I don't think he would have made the bid he made. In fact, I'm pretty sure he would not have and we'd be sitting here with a much lower starting price, if any.

So I think the point is that the rules actually incentivize my client and others to make bids and now the

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debtor is trying to argue and others that they don't have to rely on those procedures in seeking to approve the highest bid that was obtained at the auction.

So what we're asking the Court to do, is by the order make it clear that the existing bid procedures order does not authorize, direct or require any further overbidding of my client's bid and that my client's bid should be the winning bid as identified at the auction and should be as is mandatory under the bid procedures order that Your Honor entered previously in the case should be the bid submitted to the Court for approval. And these bidding procedures have to --

THE COURT: I apologize for interrupting you, Mr. Newman, but again, the bid is being submitted as the winning bid at the auction.

MR. NEWMAN: This bid is being submitted or in the reference to the motion of -- to some overbidder and that's the part that we object to.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NEWMAN: We agree that this bid has been submitted and we expect it to be submitted. However, this process included, you know, very specific language saying, for example, that, you know, the auction would -- the auction record would be the sole basis to determine the bid. There's no auction record open now. If there's any

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overbidder, that would be outside of compliance with those bid procedures. It also says, for example, that the auction -- the auctioneer had the definitive right to determine the winning bidder at the auction.

So again, there's no -- you can search the bid procedure order, and I have, Your Honor. There's no reference in the bidding procedures, the auction procedures, the bidding procedures order to an overbid after the conclusion of the auction and that's the part to which we object, Your Honor.

We don't think that the state's resources -- and the debtor was quite clear in their bid procedures motion that they were seeking to conserve estate resources and the conduct of the process. We don't think estate resources should be devoted to this, you know, subsequent -- some subsequent mini-auction that's occurring outside of the court-ordered process and we don't think there's any requirement that the debtor do so.

Now, we're not saying, as we make clear in our papers, that any party can appear and be heard on any topic at the hearing next week. We're simply saying that it must be clear that that hearing is not and the intervening period between now and then, is not some sort of mini-auction that is -- you know, that is going outside of the approved procedures or without my client's knowledge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NEWMAN: At this point I have no --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. NEWMAN: Sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No.

MR. NEWMAN: At this point, Your Honor, we've a few comments from, you know, other papers that I just want to address briefly.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. NEWMAN: First off, there's a number of parties that are saying that my client should have or could have negotiated for some stalking horse protection, if that's what it intended to do. That's sort of exactly our point, Your Honor. This bidding process that my client agreed to participate in and relied upon didn't include a prior selection of a bid that was then going to be overshopped. It was a three-day auction. Many parties participated. Multiple rounds of bidding occurred. A full and fair opportunity for bidding has occurred. And that's the record, Your Honor, I think -- and only that record that Your Honor should be considering at the point at which -- at which Your Honor considers whether or not to approved our bid next week.

We also believe, Your Honor, that the fiduciary duty's argument -- we don't think that anything about the

14 Page 1 debtor's fiduciary duty requires that there be unsanctioned bidding to occur outside of the process. The debtor's 2 3 fiduciary duties are discharged based on the fact that they 4 did and have complied with this Court's order to conduct a 5 robust auction. You've got -- you will have evidence in 6 front of you next week confirming that Your Honor's order 7 has been complied with. And we believe that's all that's 8 required for the debtor to satisfy fiduciary duties. 9 And the cases that Shinderman cites, Flower City 10 and Bekites (phonetic) don't contradict that point. 11 those cases clearly say that it's not just a mechanical application of picking the biggest number, but that factors 12 including certainty and others and these are all issues 13 14 that could be raised next week need to be considered. 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. NEWMAN: And we would argue, Your Honor, 17 would include the respect for the process. There's two 18 cases I'd like to bring to Your Honor's attention in 19 response to the cases cited by Mr. Shinderman. There's In 20 Re: Seybert, which is 2008 Westlaw 686264 and --21 THE COURT: I'm sorry again? 22 MR. NEWMAN: -- the (indiscernible) --23 THE COURT: 2008 Westlaw 6 --24 MR. NEWMAN: 686264, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. NEWMAN: And in that case both the Bankruptcy Court in the Eastern District refused to accept, you know, after bidding outside of the context of the bid procedures saying, at least in part, to accept the late bid under the circumstances that clearly undermine the confidence in the judicial sales and discourage protected purchasers from making their best offer in a timely manner. And that's kind of similar --

THE COURT: (Indiscernible), Mr. Newman --

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What was the procedural situation in that case? Was there also a motion filed seeking injunctive relief without commencing an adversary proceeding or was this decided in connection with approval of a sale?

MR. NEWMAN: Again, Your Honor, so first of all, that was at the sale hearing. That case --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. NEWMAN: -- was seeking to (indiscernible).

However, it was -- it is not, I think, correct that we are requiring injunctive relief outside of an adversary proceeding. We're simply asking the Court to clarify its earlier order making clear that there isn't a requirement in bidding procedures or, as I said, authorization for further overbidding following the auction, basically just

asking the Court to make clear that the order meant what it said and said what it meant when I think the parties are taking liberties at this point to suggest that there is some obligation or opportunity for further overbidding.

THE COURT: I'm just looking at the beginning of the notice in motion and motion and it asks to enjoin the debtor and debtor's agent from soliciting, collecting or advancing any further bids for the property.

Again, I think that these are --

MR. NEWMAN: But --

THE COURT: -- a lot of interesting arguments, but I don't see that this motion is the place to do it. I think that these are issues that are appropriately raised in connection with the sale hearing next week.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, Your Honor, we think that there is a need for clarity in what the Court's earlier order meant. And to the extent that Your Honor doesn't feel the procedural presentation, notwithstanding 105 and the cases we've cited with respect to the Court's ability to enforce its own orders, at a minimum we think that the Court's order should be clarified to make clear that nothing about the procedures authorizes or permits additional overbidding.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. So I'm going to go around to those who've filed papers related to the motion

17 Page and then, Mr. Newman, I'll come back to you at the end if 1 there's anything you'd like to respond to. 2 3 Mr. Golubchik. 4 MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 5 MR. GOLUBCHIK: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. 6 Mr. Newman had an issue with the leaf blower outside, if 7 you hear barking there's a neighbor dog which we --8 MR. NEWMAN: I remember. 9 MR. GOLUBCHIK: -- jokingly refer to as "The 10 Yapper." So let me know. 11 THE COURT: Not a problem. We can hear you just fine. 12 13 MR. GOLUBCHIK: All right. I think the issues 14 have been clearly set forth in all of the pleadings. 15 is not the sale hearing. Mr. Newman is attempting to obtain an injunction or something prematurely, procedurally 16 17 improperly, which doesn't make sense. 18 If you look at our notice of sale and at the 19 motion, unless I can't write and Mr. Arnold can't write, we 20 were very clear that we did not anticipate an auction. 21 are proceeding with this sale based on the bid procedures. 22 However, because the procedures order was entered 23 in such a way that this is subject to everyone's 24 objections, this is subject to the Court's order and the 25 reality here is that the sale price is less than the

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secured debt so we have to deal with the 363(f) issues. So there is a possibility that the Court may theoretically deny the motion. We advised everyone as part of caring out the fiduciary objections of SCP as the manager, if we receive anything we're not going to accept it. We're not going to act on it because under the bid procedures order we have an accepted offer. We will simply present it to the Court and the Court and the parties can comment and decide.

With respect to restrictions, I don't think that we have done anything that is inconsistent or in violation of the bid procedures order. There was an auction. A motion had to be filed by March 8th. That is exactly what we did.

On the other hand, I don't think there's anything that's stated that third parties are not permitted to provide more money. At the end of the day, Your Honor, this bankruptcy, as all bankruptcies are, for the benefit of the creditors. I think we have an example and when I've been talking -- all of us have talked off the record, so when we talk I throw out a hypothetical. What if Bill Gates comes in --

THE COURT: Oops, I think you muted yourself, counsel. I heard Bill Gates.

MR. GOLUBCHIK: Maybe I shouldn't have used that.

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Comes in with a 300 or 500 million-dollar all-cash offer, then the Court has to do a balancing test; is it the same (indiscernible) of the bid procedures order or is it in the best interests of the creditors.

From our point of view, our obligation is to present the facts and everything to the Court so the Court can see what the situation is and a decision will be made, but that's going to be made next week at the properly noticed sale hearing. There shouldn't be anything in advance that ties anyone's hands. I think the past of our response I think is on point and it stays.

If you look at the balance of the equities, there is no prejudice for the buyer, Mr. Newman's client, to make the exact same objections and other objections at the hearing next week. However, if there was an injunction, which is improperly sought, the other creditors would be prejudiced because they would not be aware of anything else that may be out there, so it just does not make sense to deal with this issue today. We can deal with it next week.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Shinderman.

MR. SHINDERMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

Mark Shinderman, Millbank, on behalf of Yogi Securities.

Your Honor, I'll be very brief. First of all, I want to assure people I am not standing outside

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Mr. Newman's window or Mr. Golubchik's window. Just want to be clear.

Your Honor, this is an issue for another day as you questioned why and I can go back and look at the transcript, but my recollection at the hearing where you set the bid procedures is that given the objections that were interposed at that time you would be taking all these things into account at the sale hearing, that people could be heard to complain.

On Friday we are likely to file an objection to the sale because we think there were some concerns and the geopolitical stuff certainly affected our buyer base. We think there was a soft gavel where bidders were told that there'd be an opportunity, but that's an issue for another day, right? Just like Mr. Newman will be heard to complain on Friday, maybe the other secured creditors will as -- won't.

Between now and then, we think the duty of the debtor is to maximize the value of the estate.

Mr. Golubchik and Mr. Perkins are terrific advisors.

They've been very receptive to calls and they understand that duty. They will present -- my understanding is they will present the highest bid, as well as anybody else who comes forward before Friday to say, look, we have these two choices. And because Mr. Golubchik is right, because the

current bid doesn't pay secured creditors in full, there's a very real issue about how we'll proceed.

So a long-winded way of saying, this is an issue for another day. No one's rights are prejudiced and Mr. Newman's position, while understandable, is probably procedurally not correct as well, so thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Andrassy, you filed a joinder. Anything to add?

MS. ANDRASSY: No, Your Honor. I think
Mr. Shinderman did a good job of putting forth the concerns
that my client has. I think this is an issue that can be
raised next week. It should be an interesting week.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Rafatjoo.

MR. RAFATJOO: Thank you, Your Honor. Hamid Rafatjoo of Raines Feldman for Nile Niami.

Your Honor, this motion is simply an attempt by a buyer to over reach and obtain a windfall on this property. There's no doubt that this property is worth materially more than the current bid that is on the table. There's no doubt that events in the world have impacted this auction and the bids that have come in this property, which is truly unique and one of a kind.

So to now face a motion that is procedurally

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incorrect, let's be perfectly clear. They are seeking an injunction through a motion and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure are perfectly clear, but you need an adversary action to do that.

In addition to that, Your Honor, it is shocking that, you know, we are talking about sale motion and sale hearing next week when this buyer has not executed the documents. That addendum isn't signed. The debtor filed a motion because it had to file a motion and the documentation is not complete. This buyer is not bound to purchase this property right now and they are trying to find the debtor to sell it to them at this price if they so choose to sign the documents.

And yet, we come to this court and we're hearing about all, Your Honor, sale procedures order said this, it's going to have this impact on future bidding in all cases across the country. They haven't signed the agreement. You're going to want to hold everybody's feet to the fire to obtain a windfall on this house when you as the buyer have not done what you are supposed to do, sign the agreement.

So with respect to next Friday, you know, we have oppositions and we will object and we intend to take some depositions. What am I objecting to, Your Honor, a document that's not signed, that a buyer was not found. So

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I question the need for that hearing on Friday, next Friday without having signed documents. What are we proceeding with; to sell something to someone who hasn't agreed to buy it, even at this low price?

So there are a number of procedural issues associated with this thing. Forget about today's motion. It's improper. It should be denied. There is no reason for it. But even for next Friday what are we moving forward with? So from --

THE COURT: All right. Oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. RAFATJOO: So from that perspective, Your Honor, you know, frankly I would like some clarify because if I'm going to be spending my client's money to take depositions and file oppositions, I want to know what I'm opposing.

THE COURT: Thank you. I think that in a way your comments are somewhat similar to those of Mr. Newman that these are all issues to talk about next week. I don't think I have anything before me as to what parties ought to be putting in objections or not, but I very much agree with Ms. Andrassy. It's going to be an interesting week and interesting conversation a week from today.

Mr. Smith, I saw your hand. You did not file a paper in response to this motion, but you -- if you have a brief comment, you're welcome to make it.

MR. SMITH: Thank you. I actually did, but I had to drop it in the dropbox due to some complication --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: -- about the tribunal, so it was received yesterday before 4:00 p.m. when the clerk's office closed in the dropbox.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: And it has been, but it's very simple, very brief and I would like to incorporate it by reference here. Bottom line is the offer is very insufficient. A blind person could see that. A blind man could see that. The reality is that everybody has a fiduciary responsibility to the creditors to recover the highest amount available and if that's the best that Mr. Newman's client can do I just think it's really, really dishonorable to try and enjoin the Court to enforce that when it's just morally bankrupt.

The other thing is that -- excuse me -- in the absence of Mr. Rafatjoo's comment about the document not being fully executed, if it's not executed, it's not done and there's always an offer or room for a higher bid or a more responsible and more morally inept bidder to come forward, even if it's goodwill, and do the right thing.

And so I believe that the Court also received a bid yesterday in the dropbox before 4:00 p.m. when the

clerk's office closed, a certificate of overbid notarized and duly executed for 500 million dollars. And so if Mr. Newman's client is interested in seriously bidding on the property it should be in good faith and that's my objection and I move this Court based on those moving papers and the testimony today to oppose the order.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Newman, I think that based on our discussion a little earlier it's probably relatively clear where we're going here today, but I wanted to give you an opportunity to respond to what you've heard.

MR. NEWMAN: Well, I appreciate it, Your Honor. And I think that the frame of the (indiscernible) parties in large point kind of makes my point, which is that this process, which my client participated in and relied upon is being turned into kind of a general free-for-all with no structure and no rule and my client believes that he has rights that attended him by participating in the representations that were made by the debtor and by relying on the Court's order and he intend to fulfill those rights and to prosecute them appropriately.

I'll just respond to Mr. Rafatjoo's discussion with respect to whether my client has complied with its obligations. My client has submitted signed copies of all documents requested by the debtor and, in fact, we're twice

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assured that we have provided documents that complied with the debtor's requirements.

I believe, and we haven't -- you know, I think this is certainly not before the Court today but just the Court has the information. I believe there is a discrete dispute over what one -- one language in the two different documents that were signed which basically then formed by this issue. The question in our mind is whether the documents that were signed give the parties an opportunity for overbidding or not and we believe they do not inconsistent with the other bid procedures (indiscernible). So there's no question that we have submitted the documents. We have submitted signed copies of the documents and the debtors and we have disagreement about how to interpret one of those provisions, but that's something that I think can be -- result in another day. don't think there's any question that the bid is fully in compliance with the bid procedures order and it's for the property free and clear of liens, the way it was described.

And so, again, our request is that the Court clarify its prior order to make clear that there is not an overbidding process occurring now following the close of the auction and we, of course, do reserve all rights of the sale hearing with respect to the parties' conduct between now and then.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Well, for purposes of today as I've said earlier, this motion to me appears to be an effort to seek injunction relief, which is procedurally improper as that can't be done by motion. it needs to be done by adversary proceeding.

To the extent that this motion seeks anything else, including clarification of a prior order, I don't think that there's any cause for relief. I think that the sale procedures order and other orders entered in this case all speak for themselves and there's been no cause shown that any clarification is required.

This ruling denying today's motion is not a ruling on the merits of any of the comments that anyone has made today in connection with the sale motion and the sale hearing that is going to go forward on Friday.

So to the extent that there have been comments that relate to approval of the sale of the property, all of those arguments can be raised in connection with next week's hearing.

The Court will prepare an order on today's emergency motion and that will be entered and I will expect to read a lot of papers between now and a week from today and probably see most of you in a week.

MR. GOLUBCHIK: Thank you, Your Honor.

Page 28 1 THE COURT: Thank you very much to everyone. 2 Thank you, Your Honor. ATTORNEYS: 3 We're adjourned. THE COURT: 4 (At 1:41 p.m.) 5 6 I certify that the foregoing is a correct 7 transcript from the electronic sound recording of the 8 proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 9 Ruth Ann Hager 10 11 12 Date: 3/27/2022 13 RUTH ANN HAGER, C.E.T.**D-641 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25